

5	do	do	do	Crushed Sugar;
2	boxes	do	do	Loaf Sugar;
20	sacks	Old Rio Coffee;		
5	do	Old Government Java Coffee;		
10	boxes	Cheese;		
2	hbls	Chamberlains;		
20	sacks	Isiary Salt;		
1,000	dozen	Oldham, Todd & Co's. Spun Cotton;		
10,000	half	Spina Cigars;		

Together with a great variety of articles "too tedious to mention."

For sale low by

FR. 18, 1848.

GRAY & GEORGE.

patronage. His Table, as usual, shall be furnished with choicest delicacies of the market.

January 1, 1848.

May 20, 1845—658-1f

TODD &amp; CHRISTENSEN.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SPEECH

OF  
D. L. PRICE, of Fayette.

The House being in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Towles in the Chair,) on the bill to abolish the Militia System, and revise and permanently establish Common Schools in this Commonwealth—

Dr. D. L. Price, of Fayette, having introduced the bill, addressed the Committee as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The magnitude of the bill under consideration, has induced me to throw myself upon the indulgence of this House, at least until I explain its nature, objects, and aims; and, however weak my remarks may be—however great the undertaking to one so humble as myself—yet, I feel strengthened and supported by the justice of my cause—the cause of my country—the great cause of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against ignorance.

I can conceive of no subject, however grave and important, that can possibly come before us this session, more called for by the people, more demanded by the State, or more deserving the enlightened consideration of this House, than that of Common Schools; and if we meet it, as becomes us, promptly and decisively—if we act upon it extensively and zealously—if our language is universal and emphatic in its favor, the people of the State will respond to us with a patriotic burst of approbation, that will silence all opposition.

Sir, it is wonderful to behold the great power and excellency with which God has endowed the human mind. There is nothing so great, or so rarely attained, as the power of the mind, beyond the reach of its comprehensive grasp; but like the great luminary of the heavens, it can give no light whilst obscured by darkness—like a latent lustrous body, it can yield no brilliancy, without a kindling spark.

Sir, Education is the great main spring that puts in motion the machinery of the mind. It is now, as it has been through all times and all ages, the promoter of independence, wealth, and happiness; it is that which gives greatness of character to governments as well as to individuals; it is the want of it which leads them to acts, that render them mean, degraded, and despised; its influences are without bounds or space. In support of this position, history, both ancient and modern, furnishes proof, ad infinitum. History informs us, so great was the influence of the first library of Egypt on the morals and habits of her people, so greatly did it contribute to their advancement in wealth, happiness, and good order, that they surmised it the great medicine of the soul. Gibbon, in his ancient history, Rome, has recorded her two great and remarkable ages—the one called the Golden Age, because of the culture of literature, science, and the fine arts—the other, the Dark Age, because of the ignorance, superstition, vice, and destitution. In her Golden Age, every spark of knowledge was kindled by the patronage of government into a luminous flame, until its lustre was shed, and fell, not only throughout her own proud empire, but over the entire habitable globe. So great was her wealth, knowledge, and influence, that in the eyes of other nations, her mountains were blocks of massive gold; and her small streams flowed over beds of orient pearl; but she fell by the rude hands of the Goths and Vandals, who destroyed her libraries and other sources of information, and produced a chaos in history, which time can never fill.

History also tells us, the bad education of Princes was the cause of the decline of the Persian Empire. Lysius, in his famous discourse to his officers after the battle of Babylon, told them that in order to maintain the glory and reputation they had acquired, they must educate their children. Cyrus, says Plutarch, left his son, Cambyses, at his death, vast provinces and immense riches, with innumerable forces by sea and land, but did not leave him an education, which alone could teach him the proper use of such power.

Plutarch, after having shown what innumerable rocks and quicksands almost invariably lie in the way of persons bred in the arms of wealth and greatness, concludes that the decline of the Persian Empire was owing to the bad education of her Princes. Egypt, when she was the seat of learning, contained a population of twenty millions, upon a small territory—a great, a powerful, and wealthy nation—but now, base and ignorant, she has become so, too, under the fostering care of government.

Spain, when she educated her children, was the rival of England and France; but since she has neglected it, she has become weak and despised. And Kentucky, proud Kentucky, with all the wealth that adorn her noble brow, may learn too late to profit by these sad examples. She, too, is paying almost as much to support her paupers and the trials of her ignorant criminals, as would educate all her children.

Compare England with France, France with Spain, and Spain with Morocco, and Morocco itself with the interior kingdoms of Africa, and you will find that just laws, wealth, wisdom, and happiness, are in proportion to the amount of education; and a further comparison, would continue to verify that favorite aphorism of Lord Bacon, that "knowledge is power."

An educated mind is like an automaton, which can only do the one thing for which its wheels and springs were made; while education qualifies, and enables man to perform better every avocation of life. It is the producer of wealth, and the destroyer of crime; in proof of which, I hold in my hand ample testimony, a part of which, by the permission of the House, I will now read.

Extracts from the Fifth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, Jan. 1, 1842.

"During the past year I have opened a correspondence, and availed myself of every opportunity to hold personal interviews with many of the most practical, sagacious, and intelligent business men amongst us; who for many years have had large numbers of persons in their employment. My object has been to ascertain the difference of productive ability, where natural capacities have been equal, between the educated and the uneducated, between a man or woman whose mind has been awakened to thought and supplied with the rudiments of knowledge, by a good Common School education, and one whose faculties have never been developed, or aided in emerging from their original darkness and torpor by such a privilege. For this purpose I have conferred and conferred with manufacturers of all kinds, with machinists, engineers, rail-road contractors, officers in the army, &c. These various classes of persons have means of determining the effects of education on individuals, equal in their natural abilities, which other classes do not possess.

"Now many of the most intelligent and valuable men in our community, in compliance with my request,—for which I tender them my public and grateful acknowledgments,—have examined their books for a series of years, and have ascertained both the quality and the amount of work performed by persons in their employment; and the result of the investigation is a most astonishing superiority in productive power, on the part of the educated over the uneducated laborer. The hand is found to be another hand, when guided by an intelligent mind. Processes are performed, not only more rapidly, but better, when facilities which have been exercised in early life, furnish their assistance. Individuals who, without the aid of knowledge, would have been condemned to perpetual inferiority of condition, and subjected to all the evils of want and poverty, rise to competence and independence, by the uplifting power of education. In great establishments, and among large bodies of laboring men, where all services are rated according to their pecuniary value, where there are no extraneous circumstances to bind a man down to a fixed position, after he has shown a capacity to rise above it—where, indeed, men pass by each other, ascending or descending in their grades of labor, just as easily and certainly as particles of water of different degrees of temperature glide by each other—there it is found as an almost invariable fact,—other things being equal,—that those who have been blessed with a good Common School education, rise to a higher and higher point, in the kinds of labor performed, and also in the rate of wages paid, while the ignorant sisk, like dogs, and are always found at the bottom."

"In Prussia, after their school system, perfected in 1819, had been in operation fourteen years, while the population of the kingdom had increased 3 per cent., the proportion of paupers and criminals had decreased 36 per cent.

"In the New York State Prison, as examined in 1837, more than three fourths of the convicts had received no education, or a very imperfect one. Out of 822 at Sing Sing, 389 could not read or write, and only 42 had received a good Common School education. Out of 679 in the Auburn prison, only 294 had received a Common School education and an Academic one. Out of 229 in the same prison in 1835, 50 could read, write and cipher; 36 could read and write only; 30 could only read; and 60 could neither read nor write.

"In the penitentiary in Philadelphia, of 217 prisoners received in 1835, 63 can neither read nor write, 60 can read only, and 85 can read and write, but most of them very imperfectly. The chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary remarks: 'Not only in our prison, but in others, depraved appetites and corrupt habits, which have led to the commission of crime, are usually found with the ignorant, uneducated, and dull part of mankind. Of the 256, nearly all below mediocrity, 175 are grossly ignorant, and, in point of education, scarcely capable of transacting the ordinary business of life.'

"The chaplain of the Connecticut State Prison in 1832, states, that out of the prisoners, not one was liberally educated, or a member of either of the learned professions. Of the whole number, 100 were natives of Connecticut, and of these, many of them could not understand the plainest sentences which they read, and their moral culture had been more neglected than their intellectual. From the investigations of this officer, it appears, that out of every 100 prisoners, only 2 could be found who could read, and were temperate; only 4 who followed any regular trade; 46, or nearly one-half, could read; 32 could read and write; and 22 could neither read nor write."

Education has a humanizing and elevating influence on the minds and morals of man; it teaches him respect for himself, and respect and regard for those around him. We have a strong example of this in the Irish and Scotch peasantry; among the former, there is little else to be seen than sloth, crime, and degradation; whilst among the latter, even those who are in the worst comparative circumstances, the fruits of good order and industry are conspicuous. This contrast cannot be ascribed to physical causes, for the Irish possess more vigorous constitutions than the Scotch, and are more capable of enduring hard labor; and in point of climate and soil, Ireland has a decided advantage. The difference, then, is to be attributed to the prevalence of Education in the one case, and the want of it in the other. In Ireland, the education of the poor children is almost entirely neglected; whilst in Scotland, school houses exist by order of government in every parish, and they carry knowledge to every door of the poorest clime.

Even benighted Africa, which we have beheld for centuries as a desolate wilderness, and over which 'gloom, like the pall of death, has brooded,' has now, from the influence of education and religion, become a spot 'converted into the garden of the Lord with all the freshness of Eden.'

To what cause, more than Education, are we to ascribe the high degree of civilization and excellency, we as a nation have reached? To what, more than it, are we indebted for the discovery and progress of all the arts and sciences, which surround us, with comfort, ease, and plenty? With what transports of joy, what longings of the soul, what beauties of imagination, do we behold the late discoveries made in electricity, and by the microscope, diffusing widely, wonderfully, and strangely, in effect, the offspring of the same great parent—Education.

The one, bridging the whole world in continuity as quick as thought—the other, exhibiting in the twinkling of an eye, more antipodes in one small drop of water, than there are human beings in the entire habitable globe.

But for the dawn of Education, the ambrosial cheek, the radiant eye, the sylvan-like form, and the graceful union of woman, would not now adorn and beautify society. By it, she is transformed from a state of drudgery to a state of refinement; in plain of ignorance, she was man's slave—in a land of science, his idol.

Sir, our enlightened sister States, as well as our own enlightened citizens, are stunned, amazed, and astounded at our duplicity in neglecting the sacred pledge of our Commonwealth, to educate her fifty thousand children, who can neither read nor write. Yes, our numberless acts of appropriations for bodily comforts and wants, and our total neglect in providing means to alleviate the mind, to enlarge their understanding,—to purify and magnify their thoughts, that they may behold, with proper admiration, the greatness and goodness of their Creator, God, has left the irresistible inference on their minds, that the legislative sons of Kentucky, both native and adopted, are lineal descendants of Judas, and still retain the same original love and estimation of precedence and superiority of the bag, over knowledge and religion.

Sir, Kentucky has solemnly pledged her faith for the education of her youth, and we, her Representatives, ought to seal that faith, by ample, wise, and liberal legislation for Common Schools. Her Legislators have not been backward in enacting laws for the benefit of the physical wants of her people; millions upon millions of dollars have been lavishly appropriated and expended; additional taxation has been imposed upon them to construct roads for their bodily use and comfort, with no prospect or hope, or expectation, of deriving a revenue therefrom; and yet, they have not enquired, And now, when she has pledged her sacred faith to supply her ignorant youth with the means of mental improvement, it is not the wise, the christian, the charitable, and the statesman-like duty of her Representatives to raise a sum, which when added to the means already appropriated to that purpose, will be sufficient to carry out that wise and benevolent end!

But, sir, there are those who oppose all intervention of government in Education, and who think that it should be left entirely free to individual direction, and who also think that when there is a demand, there will be a proportionate supply, and, consequently, legislative enactments for Common Schools, are wholly unnecessary. In the case of more individual interests, it is undeniably true, that the supply will ever be in proportion to the demand; what we individually feel in need of, we will undoubtedly have, because, if we cannot procure it ourselves, we will make it the interest of others to procure it for us. But, suppose men have wants individually, they very often imperceptibly feel, which they do not express, and the public welfare is for some time unconcerned. The adequate supply of his wants, than any individual possibly can be; where should we first look for energetic action? And suppose further, that the system of means best adapted to supply the demand, should be in point of extent and expense, far beyond individual ability, and to be compassed only by the resources of the State? Where, then, but in legislative halls, should action begin?

The want of Education in our State is not universally felt to be so great an evil as it really is; the very class most concerned is, unfortunately, the least affected at its own destitution; and dependent in a great degree, as we are at every step, upon the virtue and intelligence of our citizens, our public interest will be the first to suffer from public ignorance and viciousness; and the public is far more deeply concerned in the education of the whole body, than individuals possibly can be; and we, the servants of the public, should supply what the public demands.

Since the establishment of this Commonwealth, every successive census has called in its increased lists of ignorance, and if there is no legislative interposition, but a few, a very few more will roll around, till a majority of the children of the State will be found to be totally ignorant. If this startling and humbling fact, does not awaken gentlemen to a just sense of their duty, I must confess, with deep and profound mortification, that I have entirely misapprehended the character and feelings of Kentuckians. What nobler cause could engage our attention! Picture to yourselves fifty-seven thousand children, maddened with poverty and fettered with ignorance, with unmet needs, and unimpaired aid; and you stepping forward as one great unanimous body, to improve that evil born, when they so much loved, and so imperiously ask. Could there be a scene more beautiful, an act more sublime? A thought more inspiring to the soul, a deed more suited to fit heaven?

Sir, public sentiment is crying aloud for common schools, and is propounding the two great questions connected with it, namely: Why has the present system failed? And can it be carried on without resorting to heavy taxation? What, I ask, has caused this great and existing interest in the minds of the people, the alarming increase of crime and destitution in our land, and a settled conviction, that well established facts, that knowledge alone can arrest their march, and convert the criminal passions of our youth into a part of the industry and wealth of our State?

In the first place, it proposes to abolish the Militia System, and instead thereof, levy an annual tax of one dollar per capita on all persons from the age of eighteen to thirty-five. The utility of this system is not worthy of contention; its operations from the head divisions down to companies is, at best, but an imperfect farce. When on the field of drill and training, a promiscuous battalion of frogs surrounding a pond, could not present a scene of more chaotic confusion than do the soldiers. It is amusing to see the marshalled knights mounted upon their noble and well caparisoned steeds, with glittering sword in hand, and hoody erect, standing before their cornstalk battalions, ordering 'shoulder arms!' and 'order arms!'—and then turning like the

"Joke of York with ten thousand men,  
'Marched over the hill and back again."

The tendency of the system is neither instructive to the soldiers, nor promoting to the officers. In the appointment of officers to command our Regiments in Mexico, the claims of our whole military corps have been entirely overlooked. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief! What stronger argument could be used against the inefficiency of the system, and in favor of its repeal? Especially when we grant him that share of wisdom, candor, and good motives, to which he is entitled. The position, then, that it is not instructive to the soldier, and gives him no additional advantage on the field of battle, will not, I presume, be denied. Its original purpose has long since failed, and the people in seeing it, have converted its hours of training into hours of mockery and sport; and the officers, soldiers and people throughout the State, as far as I can learn, are almost unanimous in favor of its repeal, on the terms and conditions proposed in this bill.

They regard the time when this inefficient system yields to another so grand, so pregnant with mental discipline, as an epoch from which, future historians will date the dawn of light over the minds of our incipient youth. And, sir, obedience to the wishes of the people, is the highest duty of a Representative body; we have come here to do their will, and administer to their wants; and their will and wants must be our only regard, and on this occasion we should not be more cheerfully, because, from the ruins of this odious system, will proceed a great and mighty fountain, whose waters of virtue and knowledge, will be drunk by one hundred and seventy-three thousand children of our State.

Admitting the system could be so remodelled as to be instructive to the soldier, which I do not believe, judging from its ineffectual operations, and its ineffectual organization, the brilliant achievements of our army, that Spartan Volunteer Soldiers in Mexico, during the present war, establish the fact beyond all doubt or controversy, that there is no necessity for it. They have fought with as much skill and bravery as the Regulars. Yes, their gallant and heroic deeds have excited the wonder and admiration of the whole world, and called forth from Baron Humboldt—the great Geographer of both Hemispheres—the sentiment, that they have convinced mankind, that there is no necessity even for standing armies.

The only part of the system from which we derive any benefit whatever, is in ascertaining the number of enrolled militia in the State, which enables us to draw and keep public arms; and this duty will be performed, (as will be seen by examining the bill,) by the different Commissioners of the Tax—and it will be done, too, much better than it is under the present law. For it is a remarkable fact, that since the organization of our militia, owing to a failure of the proper officers to make returns, no complete and satisfactory estimate of the number can be found in the Adjutant General's office. Then we have seen, that in point of ability to the soldier and advancement to the officer, its longer continuance among our statute laws, is entirely unnecessary. Now, in point of saving to the community, its repeal would be immense; men are forced to leave their business at home, however urgent, and attend musters, generally about four days in the year, and many of them will have to ride a dozen or more miles, and pay a half or a dollar for dinner and liquor, and to loaf about three or four hours in the hot sun, beside, time is money to the man who has to maintain a family, and at fifty cents per day, there would be an annual saving to every man of one dollar, after paying his share of the school fund, and an aggregate saving to the community of \$100,000—thus combining the rare attributes of saving means, imparting knowledge, and detroning vice, at the same time.

The number of enrolled militia may be computed at one hundred thousand. Here, then, will be an annual School Fund of \$100,000; to which add, the interest of \$1,250,000, at 6 per cent, which is about \$75,000; which original sum, was solemnly dedicated and forever set apart to educate the poor children of the State; and which she holds not as her own, but as a trust fund for that exclusive purpose. But, notwithstanding she has set apart a part of it for other purposes, in consequence of which, she has lost under the present law, an annual sum of \$75,000, and added to the \$100,000, arising from the abolition of the militia system, will make \$175,000 to be paid, annually, to the children of the State, without resorting to taxation, which gives an average of \$1,750 to every county in the State. And supposing the entire inhabited parts of the State are divided, and that every district is taught in one year, every one would receive about \$100; and suppose, which is highly probable, that but one half of them should be taught the same year, then each would receive about \$50, and leave only from \$50 to \$100 to be raised by the people; whereas, under the private system, they have to raise the entire amount. Thus you will perceive, that in either contingency, the State will pay a sum sufficient to induce the people to encourage the system, and secure the permanent establishment of Common Schools. And then will not only every indigent child in the State be educated free of charge, but those who are able will have to pay from one to two-thirds less for the tuition of their children than they now pay; and, consequently, they are, in a pecuniary point of view, more concerned in the passage of this bill than any other class.

So long as private schools alone exist in our State, just so long will our poor and helpless children remain in a state of ignorance, and equally as long will we have to import our teachers; for none scarcely but those who are able are educated, and they, after having received their education, scarcely ever turn teachers, for reasons well known to this House.

A survey of all the school houses in the State, will disclose the fact, that nine-tenths of them are occupied by teachers, who are the children of the poor classes of those States, where Common Schools are universally adopted, who in their childhood and youth were the beneficiaries of their respective governments, and now, at the age of maturity, the instructors of the wealthiest youth of our State.

Sir, poverty is the nursery of genius, and the system once adopted, the passing around of a few more years, will not only find the same houses occupied by teachers, who were, but a short time before, the beneficent pupils of our own State; but genius trodden upon and obscured by the heel of ignorance, will rise and supply in splendor those shining bodies who have hitherto been the meridian, and verging on that horizon, beneath which they will slowly sink to rise no more!

tion, the average cost per scholar, per annum, does not exceed \$4.

I have been acting as School Commissioner in my own county for four years, and can speak from immediate observation, that even our imperfect system, which gives but 30 cents to the scholar, has had a similar tendency in every district where it has been adopted, and its advantages to the poor have been incalculable. It affords them an opportunity of schooling their children, of which they have heretofore enjoyed themselves, and which they had not heretofore availed. I have found, also, that wherever the doors of school houses have been thrown open to the poor and destitute, even those who have no children come forward with a spirit of cheerful benevolence, and contribute largely to their support.

In our own State, the cost of tuition will average \$15, whilst in Louisville, Maysville and Lexington, where Common Schools have been adopted, the tuition is but \$5 per scholar; and if this bill is passed, the system will be adopted, and tuition will be reduced to \$6. We will then have a saving of \$9 on every scholar; and suppose, also, that of the 173,000 children, only one half attend school, we would have an annual saving to the people of \$763,000, a sum more than double the entire revenue paid by them in one year at a tax of 15 cents to the \$100. Would it not, then, be a money making business to adopt the system, and let these save \$763,000 every year? It is the idol of all States whose it is in successful operation, Pennsylvania once rejected it by a vote of her people; but now it is their idol; and pass this bill, and behold the rolling around of two years, it, too, will be Kentucky's idol. And I do most solemnly affirm before this House, and in sight of high Heaven, that we have no excuse for rejecting this bill, where yield will be so palatial to the minds and purses of the people.

Sir, the subjects of a despot may be left in ignorance, but freedom, in order to appropriate and perpetuate freedom, must be educated. Education, then, should be first among the great objects of legislation. I am supported in this opinion, by the wisdom of both ancient and modern times. Aristotle, Socrates, and Plato—the distinguished philosophers of ancient Greece—have expressed this sentiment. Milton, Locke, and Blair, say, that Education should be one of the first objects of legislation; and that no State ever flourished long, where it was neglected.

Washington, in his private address to the people, whom he loved with the sincerity of his heart, says: "We should promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."

John Adams says: "The wisdom of the Legislature in making liberal appropriations for the benefit of public schools, is portentions of great and lasting good."

Thos. Jefferson says: "That Education is mostly to be relied on for promoting the wisdom, virtue and happiness of the people."

James Madison says: "Learning affords the best security against craft and dangerous encroachments on our public liberties."

James Monroe says: "We should promote intelligence amongst the people as the best means of preserving our liberties."

Chief Justice Marshall says: "Intelligence is the basis of our independence."

Benjamin Rush says: "We can only prevent crime and render our republican form of government durable, by establishing and supporting public schools in every part of the State."

De Witt Clinton says: "The first duty of government, and the best evidence of good government, is the encouragement of Education."

Sir, I shall not tax the patience of this House with further opinions on this subject; they are without number, and I resist the force of themselves upon our minds.

Shall the language and advice of those departed patriots and statesmen go unheeded? Shall a blind and devoted zeal to prejudice and ignorance, thwart a purpose so intellectual and virtuous? Shall the annual, when this bill is voted upon, be unaged and destroy the man? Shall ignorance, like a mighty demon, still stalk over the land, and destroy her thousands of innocent and helpless victims? Or shall reason rise, with her majestic power, and claim her supreme rights?

In order to secure the services of a Superintendent, who will devote his undivided attention to the subject, the bill fixes his salary at fifteen hundred dollars, and requires him to reside and keep his office at the seat of government. The experience of other States have, on this subject, fully proven the necessity of this provision. The success of the cause greatly depends upon the energy, industry and competency of the Superintendent; and we cannot secure the services of one who will devote his entire attention to it for a less sum.

Sir, the children must be benefited by this measure, should, above all others, receive the fostering care and attention of the State; they are weak and helpless. Government is instituted for the mutual security and interest of all; but more especially for the poor and needy, and its very compact makes it our imperative duty to protect them in mind as well as in body. Their fathers chiefly constitute the political wealth and protection of the State. Our fields, which were but a few years ago a comparative waste, are now, from the application of their implements and industry, prolific sources of wealth and abundance to their owners. When our honor is impeached, our flag menaced, or our country invaded and threatened with devastation, they exhibit a patriotic and devoted love of country, unexampled by any class. They shoulder their muskets and march to the scene of blood and carnage, and there pour out their blood in torrents, in avenging wrongs, maintaining her unsullied honor, and inviolate rights. Life and comfort have no charms for them, when honor and country are to be the offerings on the burning altar. And in return, an offering of means by the State to educate their children, is but a just and proper recompense; and I believe will be so considered by all of our feeling and enlightened citizens. But, should the mistake, and should there be heeds of ingratitude among us, who are only in favor of their making their imbecilities, working their soil, fighting their battles, and remaining in a state of ignorance, they should be known and gazed upon as the *fungus* of the Commonwealth.

Sir, no weapon is so potent in the defence of a country as knowledge. It is that which enabled our race to proclaim themselves the masters of the land. It is that, also, which enabled one of our men to successfully contend against four or five of Mexico's ignorant and degenerate slaves. A government cannot be free and harmonious when a majority of her people are ignorant. Knowledge and virtue alone, can cement their union, and we need go no further than Mexico for an example; knowledge is unknown to the mass of her people, and they present a perfect wreck of God's image. Thieving and murder are their only propensities, and a precarious adhesion to military chieftains, their only love.

forth from this House into the ears of the poor, the fatherless, and the orphan, that the Representatives of this charitable and christian Commonwealth, instead of averting these evils, skulked behind their Statian powers, and forced them on! Shall they in anguish exclaim, that they cried and implored for deliverance from the bonds of ignorance, and were unheeded? Forbid it, God—forbid it, Heaven!

Sir, were I like the apostles of old, the medium of aid from God to man, I would, with bended knees and uplifted arms, invoke his divine interference in this great and heavenly cause, and that if any receive it, is the ardent and prayerful desire of my heart; or could I, even contrary, by the power and spirit of magic, its over-coming influence should be quickly extended to every opposer in this House, if any there be.

But, if gentlemen will vote against it, let them do so, and go home to their constituents, and tell them, that on the 3d day of February, 1848, a great battle was fought in this Capital, between knowledge and ignorance—between the wants and the prayers of the poor and the orphan, and the curses and imprecations of the miserly—between the plighted faith of their proud Commonwealth, and the glittering dust of Opprobrium—and they fled in, and conquered by main force. Yes, seal forever, by your acts of this day, your steadfast allegiance to ignorance, crime, and destitution; and when, hereafter, you see myriads of your youth marring your State receptacle of crime and degradation, Macheb like, with your hands stained with their crimes, cry not, I beseech you, 'thou couldst not say, that I did it!'

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12, 1848.

Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, of the Baptist church. The Journal was read by the Clerk. A message from the House, by the Clerk, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Senators Grey, Williams and Hobbs, and appropriately referred.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a report from the 2d Auditor, in compliance with a resolution offered on yesterday by Senator Evans, and adopted; five hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. McMILLAN had the unanimous consent of the Senate to report a bill from a select committee, providing for a change in the time of holding the Nicholas Circuit Court; read and passed.

High Court of Impeachment.

The Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the prosecution of the trial of Jno. A. Duff, Surveyor of Perry county, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The court was duly opened by proclamation, and the examination of the witnesses continued.

At 1 o'clock the court adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. NORTON, of the Episcopal Church. Journal read by the Clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Grainger, Carlisle, J. Field, Bell, Combs Miller and D. P. White, which were appropriately referred.

Reports from Select Committees.

Mr. BAILEY, a bill for the benefit of Martha Jane Webb; read twice, when

Mr. CHILTON offered to amend by adding a section to change the name Mary Jane Newland, to Mary Chilton Tribble; adopted, and the bill passed.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Mr. TOWLES, chairman of the committee on the "Tobacco Planters' Convention" memorial, made a report, the reading was dispensed with, and 2,500 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BARLOW, a bill for the benefit of William H. Curtis, of Monroe county; read and passed.

Mr. J. FIELD a bill for the benefit of Joseph Willis Hamilton; read and passed.

Mr. COCKRELL, a bill for the benefit of M. C. Hughes, Surveyor of Owsley county; read and passed.

Mr. COLEMAN, a bill to incorporate the Crittenden Mining company; read and passed.

Mr. McREYNOLDS, a bill for the benefit of J. W. Mobley; read twice.

Mr. McREYNOLDS made a statement of the facts in the case. The further readings were dispensed with, and

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Rowling, Chilton, Haggard, Williams, Dohoney and Gaines, in favor, and by Messrs. Newell and Conner, against, when

The yeas and nays being called on the final passage of the bill it was passed, 62 to 20.

Mr. HARRIS, a bill allowing an additional Constable to the county of Logan; read when

Mr. GRUNDY offered to amend, by allowing an additional Constable to Washington county; adopted.

Mr. GARNETT offered to amend, by adding an additional Constable to the county of Tribble; adopted.

Mr. DOUGHERTY offered to amend, by allowing an additional Constable to the county of Pendleton; adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, a bill to change the time of holding the Morgan County Court; read and passed.

Mr. BUSH, a bill to amend the road law of Todd county; read, when

Mr. FLOYD offered to amend, so as to make the third section apply to Trimble county; adopted, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. BOURLAND, a bill to amend an act regulating the administration and settlement of estates; read, and on motion of

Mr. HUGHES, it was committed to the committee of the whole House, made the special order for Wednesday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHILTON, a bill to provide for the location and erection of the Green River Lunatic Asylum; read twice, and made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. HUGHES, for the gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Hudson,) who was confined to his room by sickness, a bill to incorporate the town of Monticello; read by its title, the further readings were dispensed with, and the bill was passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of William Mullen of Wayne county; read, when

Mr. COLEMAN offered to amend, by adding a section for the benefit of the Sheriff of Livingston county; adopted.

Mr. CULTON offered to amend, by adding a section for the benefit of George Spurlock; adopted.

Mr. HOGG offered to amend, by adding a section for the benefit of John Williams, Sheriff of Letcher County; adopted.

Mr. BLANTON offered to amend, by adding a section for the benefit of — Miller, Sheriff of Owen county; adopted.

Mr. IRELAND offered to amend, by adding a section for the benefit of Wm. H. Evans, Sheriff of Grant county; adopted, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. JUDD, a bill to provide for running and marking the line dividing the counties of Russell, Casey and Pulaski; read and passed.

Mr. SOERY, a bill to change the State road from Hopkinsville to Gray's ferry; read, when

Mr. SOERY made a statement of the facts, and the bill was then passed.

The dark and lowering clouds of ignorance and crime, hang over our beloved State; they obscure her light, and portend great evil; and shall the sad and gloomy edict go

### Call of the Counties.

Mr. DOHONEY moved to take up out of the orders, the Senate resolutions complimentary to Major General Winfield Scott, and the officers and soldiers under his command.

The verbiage was slightly amended, and the resolutions were unanimously concurred in. (For resolutions see Senate proceedings of Friday.)

Mr. GAINES moved to dispense with the rules, in order to take up out of the orders, the resolutions offered by him in relation to the Wilmot proviso; lost. Leave was granted to bring in the following bills:

To Mr. HANSON, a bill to modify the law in relation to runaways; referred.

Mr. GARNETT offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement enquire whether any additional legislation is necessary, for the purpose of compelling Surveyors of public roads, to cut down all dead timber in reach of danger to such roads; also, whether the President and Directors of the several Turnpike roads are required to do the same.

Also, the following joint resolution, which lays over one day:

WHEREAS, There is no specific number of the report of the 2d Auditor directed by law to be printed, and it being a document of great value,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter said officer shall have three thousand copies of his report printed annually.

To Mr. HARDY, a bill to secure pay to witnesses in this Commonwealth; referred.

To Mr. TALLAFERRO, a bill for the benefit of the town of Newport; referred.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Odd Fellows Hall in Newport; referred.

Also, a bill authorizing the running of the county line between Campbell and Pendleton; referred.

Mr. J. FIELD offered the following joint resolution, which lays over one day:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Adjutant General of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby required to erect a Marble Monument on the State's burying ground, in the Cemetery in Franklin county, to the memory of the Officers and Soldiers of the Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista, and those who died of wounds received in said battle, with suitable inscription.

Resolved, That the Agent or Keeper of the Penitentiary be, and he is hereby required to furnish said Adjutant General any labor or materials in his possession, for said purpose.

Resolved further, That the Commandant of said Regiment be required to furnish the Adjutant General the names of any of his Staff who fell at said battle; and the Commandants of Companies furnish the names of all such men of their commands, as fell in said battle.

To Mr. CHILTON, a bill for the benefit of Mrs. Mary A. White, of Christian county; referred.

Mr. BUSH offered a resolution in relation to evening sessions.

Mr. HUGHES said he was anxious for an early adjournment, and yet he wished to have all the business, both local and general transacted, and therefore he offered the following substitute: which after being advocated by Messrs. Combs, Williams and Bush, was adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives will during the remainder of this session, take a recess at 1 o'clock, and meet again at half past 2 o'clock.

To Mr. HAGGARD, a bill for the benefit of the Asylum at Louisville; referred.

To Mr. COCKRELL, a bill to change the term of holding the Estill Circuit Court; referred.

To Mr. COMBS, a bill to provide for the destruction of crows in this Commonwealth; referred.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Mrs. Hannah Dolin; referred.

Also, offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to report to this House at the next General Assembly, in reference to all "offences less than felony," in which penalties, either of fine or imprisonment, or both, are affixed by the common law—or any statute of the State—or any city, or town ordinance, or enactment—in Circuit Courts—City Courts, or before Justices of the Peace—in which fines or imprisonment have been remitted, or pardoned, or respited.

The report to set forth the offence—the amount of fine or duration of imprisonment adjudged against the offender, and the amount thereof remitted, pardoned, or respited—going back through the present, and the three last administrations of the State Government.

To Mr. PRICE, a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Fayette county; referred.

To Mr. THOMAS, a bill to establish the *Ealean-banda* Society, of the Kentucky Military Institute; referred.

To Mr. SMITH, a bill for the benefit of Geo. A. Brown, of Garrard county; referred.

Also, a bill to increase the salary of the State Librarian; referred.

To Mr. HOLMES, a bill to extend the powers of the Trustees of the town of Hawesville; referred.

To Mr. WOOD, a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Hart county; referred.

Also, a bill to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to the county of Warren; referred.

To Mr. BOWEN, a bill to construct a bridge across six mile Creek, in Henry county; referred.

To Mr. WRIGHT, a bill for the benefit of a Justice of the Peace, of Fulton county; referred.

To Mr. CULPON, a bill to amend an act requiring County Courts to procure weights for their respective counties; referred.

To Mr. HARRELL, a bill to equalize the place of voting in Butler county; referred.

To Mr. BULLWARE, a bill to change the 65th section of the Militia law; referred.

Mr. TURNER offered the following joint preamble and resolution, which are the same he was reported on a previous occasion to have withdrawn, because they were not going to be *unanimously* adopted; it should have been that he asked *unanimous* consent to introduce them at that time. The preamble and resolution lay over one day under the rule of the House:

WHEREAS, it is believed by the present General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky that the election of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR to the Presidency of the United States would be calculated to heal the asperity of parties; to bring into important stations of the Federal Government the ablest, wisest and best men of the country; to promote peace, and insure a wise and beneficent administration of the Government. Further, we believe his elevation would drive from public employment, party hacks and politicians, who work by the job, irrespective of principle or morality. We believe Gen. Taylor a patriot of sound, discriminating judgment, and of pure morals, and if elected to the Presidency, his good sense would teach him to be the President of the whole nation and not of a party or faction. That in his appointments to station or offices, the only enquiry with him would be—"is he capable?" "is he honest?"—Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we do recommend Gen. Taylor to the whole people of the nation as a suitable person to fill the office of President of the United States, at the next election, and in our opinion the best interests of the nation would be promoted by his elevation to that office.

Mr. SMITH moved to dispense with the rule requiring them to lay over one day; lost.

To Mr. HAMILTON, a bill to amend the law relating to Justices of the Peace; referred.

Also, a bill to amend the limitation law; referred.

To Mr. BALLINGAL, a bill to repeal so much of the charter of the Carlisle and Sharpsburg turnpike road as authorizes the magistrates of Nicholas county to subscribe stock in said road; referred.

Mr. BLANTON, a bill for the benefit of William Teal, of Owen county; referred.

To Mr. PRATT, a bill for the benefit of the Surveyor of Scott county; referred.

Mr. McREYNOLDS offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Second Auditor of this State, report to this House, the number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, whose parents or guardians do not list more property than from \$400 to \$600; also, those worth from \$100 to \$400; those worth less than \$100, and those who list nothing, who reside in this State—said calculation to be taken from the Commissioners' books for 1847, either by examining all said books, or taking a certain number thereof, as average counties, as said Auditor may deem advisable.

To Mr. HUGHES, a bill continuing in force the law offering a reward for the discovery of a cure for the disease called "Milk Sickness."

To Mr. GRUNDY, a bill to amend the militia law; referred.

To Mr. WILLIAMS, a bill to exempt keepers of public ferries from working on the highways; referred.

Several Senate bills were taken up, read the first and second times, and were appropriately referred.

Mr. J. N. STEPHENS—Propositions and Grievances—had leave at this time, to report a Senate bill for the benefit of James T. Locknane; read and passed.

And then the House adjourned.

### No. 3.

To the Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth:

SIR: I have endeavored to point out to the Whigs of Kentucky, the danger and impropriety, under existing circumstances of nominating at this time, a candidate for the Presidency, believing that such a course would be fraught with injustice toward both Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay, and might result in the entire defeat and overthrow of the Whig party.

This advice I have offered in good feeling and honesty—whether it may by any degree be the means of producing reflection and sober counsel, and of arresting the headlong course to destruction which seems to mark the conduct and overzeal of some of the true friends of General Taylor, I shall have the consolation, to know that I have done my duty to my party and the country. I will however suggest some other reflections which seem worthy of consideration.

So far as we know, Mr. Clay has never desired to be the candidate of the party. Some of the States however, have thought proper to present his name before the Nation, in reference to the next Presidency.

It is thought by many, that in proper time and under proper circumstances, he may refuse the use of his name, but at this time in view of the elections which are to take place in some of the Northern States, and which come off in the course of the Spring, it would be injudicious to do so. However painful this state of things may be to him, the success of the Whig party, the establishment in our Government of correct principles, and the lasting good of his country, the peace and happiness of the people in a great degree, depend upon the course he may pursue.

It may truly be said, that this great captain and defender of our glorious principles is equal to any personal sacrifices, and we may rest assured, by his past history, that whatever may be his action, it will be dictated by patriotism and honor.

If we force a nomination at this time, in disregard of the determination of the National Convention, no one can tell the injury and wrong that may result, nor the disastrous and overwhelming effects that it may have upon our hopes and prospects. Ask yourselves before acting on this subject, friends of Gen. Taylor, what are you to gain by a hasty nomination and an attitude of hostility to the immediate friends of Mr. Clay. A national Convention is a thing certain. Eleven States have declared in favor of it, only one against it. The entire body of the Whig party in Congress have recommended it, and fixed upon the time and place, and even in our own State, a large majority of the party, as expressed in their county meetings, are for it. You cannot expect to forestall or control the action of the National Convention. That Convention will meet and determine for itself, and as it may determine, the great body of the Whig party will act. This is certainty and truth. True policy then, upon the part of the friends of Gen. Taylor it seems to me, would be to increase his strength in the Convention, as that is now the only door through which he can enter the political arena, backed as he ought to be by the entire strength and force of the Whig party. Kentucky is a thorough Whig State, beyond conjecture. The entire force of the Whig party will be made to bear in favor of the nominee of the National Convention. Where then is the object which may be induced by a nomination at this time, which may not result from a nomination by the National Convention. Let doubtful States speak out. Such a course may serve to guide the action of the certain States, and produce union upon the strongest man. The Convention at Philadelphia will assemble with all the information necessary for a judicious choice, of a Whig Candidate for the Presidency, in view of all the various interests and feelings of the people of the United States, which they alone can harmonize; such information we have not, and cannot have. It seems to me, therefore, much better to rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of a National Convention, possessed of all necessary information and the power of harmonizing, than a mere partial State Convention, who, from the necessity of the case, will be compelled to pursue their way to a great extent in the dark. The crisis to which we are hastening is deeply fraught with the destiny of a great political party, upon the success of which depends principles involving the integrity and perpetuity of the Union. The only object of the writer is to fix attention to this threatening calamity.

### A TRUE WHIG.

For the Commonwealth.

### WHIG MEETING IN GREENUP.

The Whigs of Greenup county, held a meeting at the Court House, in Greensburg, on the 7th of February, 1848, (being County Court day,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig Convention, to be held in Frankfort on the 22d of February, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky. On motion, JERU RICE was appointed to the Chair, and WM. CORUM appointed Secretary.

On motion of Henry Hardwick, L. D. Ross, C. C. Chinn, Jas. A. Waring, Geo. Warts, E. J. Hockaday, Jeff. Evans, Moses McCoy, Jeremiah Davidson, John Poage, William Waring, James Bryan, Hugh A. Poage, Wm. Bryson, Jehu Rice and Wm. Corum were appointed delegates to said Convention.

On motion of J. Davidson,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Frankfort Commonwealth.

On motion, the said meeting was adjourned.

JERU RICE, Chm.

WM. CORUM, Sec'y.

## FRANKFORT.

MONDAY.....FEBRUARY 14, 1848.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room of this office for two cents per copy. Single copies of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceeding, can be had for four cents per copy.

McCLUNG'S SPEECH, delivered before the Colonization Society, is now ready for delivery at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office—Price \$3 per hundred.

THE LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON TELEGRAPH.—Mr. TANNER, is progressing rapidly with the work on this line. The wire party, is at work on the Louisville end of the line and may be expected here in a very few days. We hope to be in "speaking distance" of the Atlantic sea-board in a week from to-day!

THE WINGS OF EDMONSON COUNTY, held a meeting at Brownsville, on the 7th inst., and nominated delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention. A preference is expressed for the Hon. W. J. GRAVES, for Governor, and JONAS L. HELM for Lieut. Governor; though the cordial support of the Whigs of the county is pledged to the nominees of the Convention.

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA, after quite a boisterous session, has adjourned without being able to elect either United States Senators, or Judges of the courts. It will require another session, before any choice of these high officers can be made. This is the second adjournment of an Iowa Legislature, without the election of United States Senators. The first time, the Whigs and Independent Democrats had a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, though the Senate was controlled by the Democrats; who, though they passed a resolution to elect, refused to do so when they ascertained that the election would result in the choice of Whigs. In the late Legislature there was a majority of two, on joint ballot, in favor of the Democrats, and it seems the Whigs paid them off in their own coin.

WEST POINT VINDICATED.—Gen. PIERCE, in a speech delivered at Concord, N. H., declared that "he had to retract opinions he had formerly entertained and expressed, in relation to the Military Academy at West Point. He was of opinion, that the city of Mexico could not have been entered in the way it was, but for the science and intelligence in military affairs, of the officers of the old army, mostly from West Point."

The members of the Mississippi Legislature opposed to the repudiation of the State bonds sold on account of the Planter's Bank, met in the hall of the Representatives Chamber, at Jackson, on the 21st ult., and by a vote of nineteen Senators and twenty Representatives, to one Senator and four Representatives, resolved to make immediate provision, by some plan of a financial character, for the payment of the bonds, and the complete redemption of the State faith. We have every reason to hope that this resolution of the representatives, will meet the hearty concurrence and approbation of the people.

COL. G. W. MORGAN has been appointed a Brigadier General by the President. He did not make that speech culminating a majority of the people of the United States as "traitors," for nothing. He has his reward.

The Whigs of the Maryland Legislature have declared unanimously in favor of a Whig National Convention.

A PREDICTION.—The daily Wisconsin, an administration paper, published at Milwaukee, expresses the sentiment, that "the party or the men who overlook the home commerce of the lakes and rivers, will be consigned to merited oblivion." These wise predictions were made by democrats two years ago; yet they respond to the call of those men "who overlook" the lakes and rivers, with the same alacrity as in times past. We have no faith in the stability of the democrats, who are so ready to denounce and applaud their leaders, and change from one side to the other with the rising and setting of every day's sun. Mr. Polk, it was said, dared not veto the river and harbor bill. He vetoed it, and those who had threatened him with destruction, were the first to cry "well done, good and faithful servant!"

The Convention of Wisconsin, now in session, framing a State Constitution, has decided that the Legislature may, at some future period, confer the right of suffrage on negroes, subject to the ratification of the popular vote.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON TURNPIKE.—Some four or five years ago, the Legislature passed an act, setting apart, with the consent of the stockholders, the net profits of that part of the above road which had been finished, for grading and Adamantizing the unfinished part of it, which was to continue in force five years. We perceive by the proceedings of the Legislature, that a bill has been passed to continue in force this act. With the means thus furnished, the Directors have been enabled to make several miles of the road every year, but as a great thoroughfare between this city and Covington and Cincinnati, this road is wholly useless during several months of the year, and at no time is a portion of it more than merely passable. We hope, therefore, that the Legislature will, before it adjourns, do something more than give up the State's portion of the profits, towards completing the road. Fifty or sixty thousand dollars would, according to the best information we can obtain, be sufficient to finish the road. Let the Legislature authorize the company to issue that amount of scrip and guaranty its redemption, and the road will be completed in twelve months, when the profits of it would be doubled, if not trebled, and the scrip be redeemed in a very short time. The State, in this way, could not possibly be the loser, and could not fail to be greatly the gainer.—Lexington Atlas.

### WHIG MEETING IN BOONE.

A meeting of the Whigs of Boone county was held at the Court House in Burlington, on the 7th day of February, 1848, (being County Court day.)

E. F. VANDER, Esq., briefly explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 22d inst., to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor of Kentucky; and also for the purpose of nominating a Ticket of Electors for the Offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion, CHATEAUX SCOTT, Esq., was called to the chair, and MILTON HAMILTON appointed Secretary.

Col. John Cave, Dr. B. W. Chamblin, Lewis Webb, Joseph A. Graves and James W. Calvert, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who retired, and in a few minutes reported the following:

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the talents, integrity and patriotism of our countryman and neighbor, Maj. J. P. GAINES, and prefer that he should be Governor of Kentucky. He who was detained a prisoner in the City of Mexico some six months, a portion of which time he spent in the Castle of San Juan amongst lions, and maltreated in many respects; finally setting at defiance all Mexican authority, made his escape, and passing through the Mexican army and several guerrilla parties, at great hazard, arrived safely at Puebla, the head quarters of Gen. Scott, in due time to impart to the American Generals, information of the utmost importance, and to participate in the memorable battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Melino Del Rey, Chapultepec, and others, which services have been aptly and highly commended by Gen. Scott and Worth; and on the same day, to wit: (the 31 of August, 1847,) that he was risking his life for his country, in passing from the City of Mexico to Puebla, he was fired upon by the Mexicans, and in Kentucky and in Kentucky, the vigilance of Mexicans, and vile slander of his enemies, he proved triumphant in both cases, and we believe a brighter day is dawning, when his talents and patriotism will be appreciated.

Resolved, That although Major GAINES is our first choice, we do not now urge his claims; that we have full confidence in the ability and integrity of the several distinguished Whig gentlemen spoken of as candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and instruct our delegates to use their efforts to insure harmony of feeling, and to support the most available candidates, and we pledge ourselves to support, by our efforts and votes, the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That John Norris, Samuel Hardesty, James C. Shepherd, Joseph A. Graves, M. Voshell, Alfred Rucker, L. B. Arnold, Gabriel J. Galt, Henry F. James, W. W. Helges, Alonzo Gaines, Owen Gaines, Alfred Hedges, J. W. Sprague, James Hicks, Samuel Stockwell, John Q. Hawkins, Wilson Harter, George W. Anderson, Robert Hutch, John F. Jones, John Graves, Paschal Younger, S. G. Steiner, J. L. Steve, Wm. Herndon, Andrew Tanner, Jacob J. Carpenter, Chastain Scott, Chas. Hunt, James C. Carter, Littleberry Clarkson, B. F. Bevinger, A. K. Graves, Wm. Mosely, Washington Watts, Wm. B. Murphy, Samuel Hild, Garret Brooks, Granville Vickers, Wm. L. Roberts, Wm. E. Hudson, John E. Roberts, J. Gregory, Stewart Baker, Ben. E. Garnett, Robert Garrett, T. P. Johnson, J. R. Hawkins, L. Young, J. M. Black, Elford Sullivan, J. N. Stephens, D. H. Merrick, Sandy Kyle, Samuel Calvert, Wm. R. Scott, Eli Oxley, Charles Barnett, John C. Green, R. H. Hoits, James Osborne, Lewis Webb, A. G. Clarkson, M. S. Rice, Wm. Graves, Wm. Stewart, David Piles, Justin Harvett, Joel B. Eraser, S. H. Robinson, J. W. Calvert, B. W. Chamblin, J. N. Early, E. S. Clarkson, J. W. Helges, B. F. Crutchfield, Milton Hamilton, and all and every other Whig in the county, be appointed delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That we approve of the plan of holding a National Convention of the Whig party, to select standard bearers in the Presidential contest to be held, at \$1000.

Resolved, That the sage of Ashland has ever been true to his country, as well in adversity as prosperity. And the man does not live, who would be more acceptable as Chief Magistrate of the United States with such a history.

Resolved, That we recognize in Gen. Z. TAYLOR, qualities on which the people may rely in any station to which he may be elevated.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Frankfort Commonwealth and Louisville Journal for publication.

Resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

CHATEAUX SCOTT, Chm.

M. HAMILTON, Sec'y.

### FURNITURE WARE-ROOM!

Large and elegant assortment of Furniture for sale on good terms.

John M. Boggs & Co.

No. 409, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

HAVE constantly on hand at their Ware-Rooms, a splendid stock of well made FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., which they will sell on good terms as the same articles can be bought in the West. They are engaged exclusively in the manufacture of every thing in their line, and are ready to fill orders promptly, and at small profits. Their present stock consists in part, of—

Mahogany Dressing Bureaus of all sorts and sizes; Black Walnut Bureaus of all sorts; Mahogany Chairs of all kinds; French Sofas; Cane Chairs of all descriptions; Bustle Back Chairs, new style; Figured Push Mahogany Rocking Chairs; Queen Elizabeth Chairs and Tivoli, for Chairs; Windsor Chairs of all descriptions; Looking Glasses and Mattresses; 1 dozen of the finest Push Mahogany Chairs in Kentucky; 1 very fine Mahogany Bedstead, at \$100; 1 fine French Mahogany Wardrobe, at \$140; 1 fine French Mahogany Wardrobe, Looking Glass Door; 50 sets of 72 feet Upr. Bedsteads; All sorts of Low and High Bedsteads; And many other articles too tedious to mention.

JOHN M. BOGGS & CO., February 14, 1848.

No. 409, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

### DOCTOR LLOYD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE

Is Removed

To the opposite side of the Street, the Corner House, lately occupied by MURPHY & CO., near the Post Office.

February 14, 1848.

### New Arrivals.

RECEIVED per Steamer Isaac Shelby this morning, direct from New Orleans:

50 Hubs, prime Sugar, 50 Barrels Molasses, 50 Half do Sugar House Molasses, 100 Sacks Rio Coffee, 30 do Java do.

Country dealers and Farmers would do well to call and examine the above.

X. B. CLOVER NEED always on hand.

Feb. 14, 1848. LAZ. LINDEY.

### \$5 Reward.

LOST IN Frankfort, in Friday last, between 10 and 12 o'clock, TWENTY DOLLARS, in Kentucky paper. Whether the money lost was a \$5 bill or two \$10 bills, is not known. The finder is hereby offered the above reward, by returning the money to me at the Commonwealth Office.

Feb. 12, 1848. T. J. TODD.

### OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE *Hires* of the Oyster Telegraph Company having been out of order for some time, are now repaired and in successful operation. We are supplied with the best OYSTERS from BALTIMORE OYSTERS as formerly, for the remainder of the season.

Frankfort, Feb. 12, 1848. GRAY & GEORGE.

### Wanted to Hire.

FOR the rest of the year, two good able bodied NEGRO MEN, well acquainted with the usual routine business of a Farm. None but good hands will be received—and for such, a liberal price will be paid. Application to hire must be made speedily.

February 12, 1848.—J. L. HARVEY, LEWIS E. HARVEY.

### No. 1 Salmon.

10 KITS, an extra article for family use, just received and for sale by (Feb. 12) TODD & CRITTENDEN.

### Plantation Molasses.

12 HBL'S, very clear and clean, just received and for sale by (Feb. 12) TODD & CRITTENDEN.

### To the Farmers.

THE highest market price given in Groceries, for LARD and new HAM'S, by (Feb. 12) TODD & CRITTENDEN.

### Axes! Axes!!

1 do do Kentucky pattern, extra heavy, just received and for sale by (Feb. 12) TODD & CRITTENDEN.

### Taylor's Celebrated Female Bitters.

A Certain and Innocent Cure for Suppressed, Painful and Excessive Menstruation, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Barrenness, &c.

THESE BITTERS have been used by Dr. Taylor in an extensive practice for twenty seven years, and have recently been proven in many parts of the country to be the most valuable Medicine ever known for restoring female health. Females of every age will find them to be a never failing remedy in all cases of deranged Menstruation, bringing about regular, easy, and healthy menstrual evacuations.

In the critical periods of life, when there is an effort of nature either to set up or arrest the monthly sickness, they are essential to health, warding off Dropsies and Consumptions, which are so common to those stages of life. The general health is so improved by their use that Barrenness cannot exist under their influence.

The Proprietor of this Medicine is confident in the belief that in every curable case, this Medicine, if fairly tried, will effect a cure; and all he asks is a trial.

Prepared by S. T. Wilson, Greensburg, Ky., and sold by numerous Agents throughout the country.

For sale in Frankfort, Ky., at the Medical Emporium, by the Agent, Price One Dollar per Bottle.

February 4, 1848—d

## Louisville Advertisements.

**D. TRABUE,**  
RETURNS HIS THANKS TO HIS FRIENDS FOR THEIR LIBERAL PATRONAGE TO THE  
**OF EXCHANGE HOTEL,**  
AND will now remain open at the Spring Trade will soon be here, and a heavy business is anticipated, as our Merchants will be richly stored with Goods now receiving and on the way. Therefore, he is preparing for better accommodations than ever. All may come that are disposed, and will find Mr. TRABUE, sole proprietor, ready, willing and prepared to give satisfaction.  
A fire proof STABLE, convenient, is also ready for Horses.  
Louisville, January 28, 1848.—25 1m

**Wallace & Lithgow,**  
330 Main, and 36 Pearl St., Louisville, Kentucky,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE,  
SAD IRONS, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.  
AND DEALERS IN  
Copper, Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Tinman's Machines,  
Hand Tools, &c., &c.

WE will keep on hand a large and general assortment of the above named articles, which we will dispose of at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash prices. Country Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing.  
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1848.

**HATS, CAPS AND FURS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
**G. V. RAYMOND, Manufacturer and Dealer,**  
481, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.  
INVITES the attention of Merchants and Consumers to his large and well assorted stock of  
**Hats and Caps, viz:**

Heaver, Molekin, Nutria, Silk, Angola, Russia, Coney, and Wool HATS—with an immense variety of Cloth, Glazed, Silk, Otter, Beaver, Nutria and Mink CAPS, all of which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved paper.  
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

**H. H. HONORE,**  
Importer and Dealer in Foreign and American  
**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,**  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected assortment of American and English TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, all styles, and also a large stock of  
Mechanic's Tools, all kinds, Builders' Hardware, Cabinet Maker's Hardware, Farming Implements of all kinds, Cotton and Wool Cards, Castings, Spades and

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